

THE ENDEAVORERS.

The International Convention of Society a Great Success.

OVER 20,000 DELEGATES

Aside from Visitors Already on the Ground—The "Father Endeavorer," President Francis E. Clark, Delivers his Annual Address Which is Full of Meat and Suggestions for the Future.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—Any apprehension of light attendance at the International Christian Endeavor convention were dispelled by sunrise to-day. In the down town district all through the earlier morning hours, persons not wearing the C. E. badge were the exception. It was estimated this morning that upwards of 20,000 accredited delegates had arrived, aside from visitors who are not Endeavorers.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning most Christian Endeavor roads led to the Central Presbyterian church and to the Light Guard armory. Several hundred volunteers for service in the noon day evangelistic meetings representing nearly all the states, gathered at 7:30 in the former edifice, proffered their services by cities, and received assignments to various parts of the city and general instructions from the leader, Mr. H. B. Gibb, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Gibb advised the young people how to act most effectively as temporary evangelists. They were told off in squads, and at noon many factories and business centers were scenes of their labors.

The floor and galleries of the city's largest armory were early filled with bright faced young people singing familiar hymns with utmost earnestness. At 8:15 the armory doors were closed, and after a prayer by President Clark, the "Daily quiet hour" of prayer and meditation ensued, led by Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D., of New York.

The day was clear, cool and altogether ideal when the first real business session of the convention opened to-day in Tent Endeavor. A sea of 10,000 earnest countenances were upturned toward the platform when the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., of Detroit, called to order. Again the great tent rang with hymns of praise, led this time by P. S. Foster, of Washington. The devotional exercises were led by one of the leaders and founders of the Methodist Epworth League, Bishop Nide, of Detroit.

Secretary John Willis Baer submitted his annual report.

"Father" Clark's Address.

After singing by a colored quartette from Hampton Institute, "Father Endeavorer," Rev. Francis E. Clark, made his annual address. He said:

The biographer of the youth of King David tells us in 2d Samuel that "he went on and grew great and the Lord of Hosts was with him."

I like the marginal reading of this passage. "David went Going and Growing."

Going and growing have ever been characteristic of Christian Endeavor. It was born creeping, it soon began to run. If ever the promise has been fulfilled: "They shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint," it has been to this organization. Every year of the eighteen of our history has been marked by some advance.

- 1881 by the formation of the first society.
- 1882 by the first convention.
- 1883 by growth beyond the Mississippi.
- 1884 by the formation of the first Junior society.
- 1885 by the formation of the United Society.
- 1886 by the first Local Union and first State Union.
- 1887 by the formation and rapid growth of the State and Local Unions.
- 1888 by the beginning of work in Great Britain.
- 1889-91 by marvellous numerical growth; every evangelical denomination coming into the fellowship.
- 1892 by the extension of the movement the world around.
- 1893 by the adoption of Christian Citizenship as a legitimate part of Christian Endeavor work.
- 1894 by a great revival of missionary zeal.
- 1895 by the formation of the World's Christian Endeavor Union and a new sense of our international brotherhood.
- 1896 by the adoption of the Tenth Legion.
- 1897 by the beginning of the Quiet Hour movement.
- 1898, the last and best of all, by the very rapid and substantial expansion of the Tenth Legion, the Quiet Hour, of Bible reading, and the sentiment for Peace and International Arbitration, as expressed in the Peace Memorial.

Work Last Year.

During the past year more has been done for the prisoner and the sailor than ever before. All honor to the noble Endeavorers who have devoted their lives so unselfishly to this Christ-like service. May their zeal inspire us all to the same heroic endeavor. O Endeavorers, hear the Lord say, "I was in prison and ye visited me. I was on the sea and ye did not forget me. I was in the camp or the hospital and ye remain-

bered me; inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren." I trust that neither you nor I will ever confound motion with progress. There is an activity without action. Our adoption of new plans and new methods of work does not mean that we adopt every new fad that some enthusiast would force upon us. I have been inspired, during the past year, to urge Endeavorers to form societies of descendants of slave-holders to ameliorate the condition of the negro; to father many political schemes for the ushering in of the millennium by which sometimes, incidentally, my correspondents will be elected to a fat office. I have been asked to endorse the wildest of wildest schemes to evangelize the world, or to revolutionize society. We will beware of the visionary and of the political trickster, whatever moral reform he blasons on his banners, as well as of the selfish schemer who still brings his hatchet to our grindstone.

There are new steps to be taken, new advances to be made. You will, in each society and local union, decide what advance steps are most important for you to take; how you can best go and grow; but let me suggest some methods which I think are of very wide application; some steps which I think that God adds the times demand.

New Steps Suggested.

1st. Almost every state, province and territory affords the opportunity of larger numerical growth. There remains yet much land to be possessed.

2d. See that the younger Endeavorers go and grow. This is a matter of vast importance. Ours must never cease to be a young people's society, however many older people are connected with it. There ought to be twice as many Junior societies, and ten times as many Intermediate societies as there are. It should be the business of us older Endeavorers to see that every boy and girl between seven and twenty in our church is reached by Endeavor methods.

3d. To local Unions comes a clearer and more imperative call than ever before to "go and grow." Plans for some uniformity of topics and methods of work, which have met the unanimous and enthusiastic response of local union officers, are being perfected, which I believe will unify and establish these unions in an unusual degree, during the twelve months to come.

4th. In evangelistic missionary zeal let us "go and grow." If the day of the old evangelism is gone by, as many think—though I am unwilling to believe this myself—if this be true, however, how much more important that the new evangelism of the young for the young should be urged and pressed. If from conquest from without, the church is not making such gains as heretofore, how much more important than ever is that growth from within, from the children of the church, should keep whole and strong the ranks of the people of God. The task is ours, then, to keep alive the evangelistic spirit of soul winning.

BUSY MEN

Should Weigh This Question and Profit by a Wheeling Citizen's Experience.

Success in business is often handicapped.

A man may have plenty of capital. May have energy in abundance. May know his business well. And still succeed slowly. It's a case of too great a burden. The back can't carry it all. A lame or aching back is a handicap. Drive the ache away and make work a pleasure.

Learn what backache means. Learn that the backache is kidney ache. Learn how to shake it off. Read how a Wheeling citizen did it. Mr. Albert Capps, of 324 Market street, ex-superintendent of the city electric light plant, says: "I had a steady, aching pain across the hollow of my back which, were I to strain myself, or take a misstep, was very severe. When I tried different remedies but without putting my hands on my back. Were I to sit for a time in a chair I became so stiff I could scarcely get up, and I had frequent attacks of dizziness so severe at times that I did not take hold of a support I could not stand steady. I tried different remedies but without obtaining any decided relief, so when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills so well spoken of by parties who had used them, I came to the conclusion they would do me good. I got a box at the Logan drug store and began to use them at once as my back was very bad at that time. I feel their effect immediately and in a few days was entirely relieved."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

SCHURMAN'S DEPARTURE

Will Leave Three Members of Commission to Establish Home Rule.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The departure of President Schurman will leave at Manila three members of the commission—Major General Otis, Prof. Worcester and Colonel Denby. It will be the duty of the two last named to continue the work of establishing home rule within the lines held by the administration troops, in the hope that the example will be followed by Filipinos outside of the lines, and show them the beneficent purposes of this government. Prof. Worcester and Colonel Denby will also aid General Otis in the conduct of any peace negotiations which may follow future operations of the American troops.

The authorities are much gratified at the condition Mr. Schurman reports having found at the points visited. It is evident from what the officials say that Mr. Schurman believes the suppression of Aguinaldo's insurrection means the establishment of peace throughout the archipelago. He is confident that many of the people throughout the southern islands do not openly express themselves in favor of an American protectorate solely because of their fear of Aguinaldo and his Tagal army.

Mr. Schurman speaks well of the sultan of Sulu, and it is evident that he feels that there is no danger of trouble from him in case the United States observes the treaties which exist between him and the Spanish government. Mr. Schurman makes a number of recommendations regarding home rule for some of the southern islands, and they will probably be adopted by the President.

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PRESIDENT AT WORK.

How the Chief Magistrate of the Nation Gets Through With the Daily Grind of Business.

Chicago Record: How does the ruler of the greatest nation of earth manage to get through the enormous amount of work which falls upon his shoulders as he takes the oath of office? How is President McKinley able to receive the scores of daily callers at the white house, talk over the affairs of government with members of the cabinet and Congress, answer the mass of important letters daily addressed to him, look over and sign documents of state, prepare his messages and proclamations, and keep clearly in mind and give just decisions on questions ranging from an appointment to a country postoffice to the conduct of a war with Spain? In other words, what are the President's methods of doing the work of ten men? What are his working habits?

To obtain answers to these interesting questions I called upon the secretary to the President, Mr. Porter, at the white house. In answer to the question:

"What is the programme of a typical working day of the President?" he said:

"He breakfasts at 9. After breakfast he reads the papers. He reaches his desk by 9:45 or 10 o'clock and does not leave it until luncheon at 1:30. The first two or three hours of the morning are devoted to receiving senators, cabinet officers, ambassadors of foreign nations, congressmen and all persons entitled through official position to call on him.

An hour is then given to the reception of the general public. Sometimes, however, the stress of public duties is so great that this hour is omitted.

"After luncheon the President enjoys a chat with Mrs. McKinley. Between 2:15 and 2:30 o'clock p. m. he is again in his office and until 4:30 goes through substantially the same process as in the morning. Then, if the weather be pleasant, he takes a carriage drive of an hour, through the streets of the city, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. Sometimes he rides several miles on horseback; frequently he walks. His favorite pedestrian resorts are Pennsylvania avenue, Massachusetts avenue or a circuit of the white house lot. In his journeys afoot he usually has a companion—a cabinet official or some intimate friend.

"On his return he opens the telegrams that may have arrived during his absence and glances over the evening papers. Dinner is served at 7 o'clock. The President follows his old-established custom of never appearing at a dinner without being attired in a dress suit. Dinner lasts about an hour. The President then engages in social intercourse with intimate friends, members of the cabinet and their wives and daughters and old Ohio acquaintances who may call. At 9 or 9:30 he leaves the party, comes to the office and engages for two or three hours in the hardest work of the day. It is at this time that he writes his messages, examines important bills of Congress, passes upon questions submitted to him for decision, etc. It is often after midnight before he retires.

"On Sunday the President does no work whatever. In the morning he attends the Metropolitan Methodist church. In the afternoon he frequently takes Mrs. McKinley out for a drive, and evening music is in listening to sacred music in the parlors of the white house. No public lunches or dinners of any kind are served on Sunday."

"What, in your opinion, Mr. Porter, is the secret of the extraordinary amount of work the President gets through?"

"I believe it is due to his perfect training, acquired by a quarter of a century of continuous public service. All the great questions of the day are as familiar to him as the A. B. C's. He knows the exact standing of all the men that call upon him or correspond with him. He possesses in a remarkable manner the faculty of quick analysis and decision. He renders a verdict in two minutes, where most men would require a week."

"The President leaves Washington for a few days, work accumulates with amazing rapidity, so that on his return he is compelled to forego, for some days, his social hour with friends in the evening and his reception hour at noon. Mr. McKinley is fond of reading, but has little or no time for general literature. When, however, opportunity offers on a trip or otherwise he frequently reads a book at one sitting."

DIPLOMATIC COURTESIES.

Strange Forgetfulness of Foreign Envoys at Washington.

Washington Post: We have no quarrel with those foreign envoys who yesterday saw fit to ignore our national anniversary. It is conceivable that some of them did not know anything about it; that others disapproved of it, and that still others took the opportunity of displaying their indifference or disrespect. Of course, we understand that the American people do not celebrate the Fourth of July as Europeans are in the habit of celebrating occasions of corresponding significance. With the exception of a few firecrackers and here and there a boisterous demonstration verging somewhat upon rowdiness, Washington at least treats the republic's natal day with very languid interest. In Europe there are parades, music, pageantry, and illuminations. It is quite conceivable that foreign envoys, seeing how indifferently we celebrate our national anniversary, feel themselves absolved from any official obligations in the premises.

As we say, there can be no cause for criticism or resentment in this regard. In all probability, European envoys think it just as well to do as the Romans do when they are in Rome. It is not to be expected of them that they should perceive the profound, underlying sentiment which honors and reveres the founders of free institutions here. Since we do not go into hysterics or make the day a carnival, or indulge ourselves in frantic ostentation, perhaps we should accept their lack of formal courtesy with reference to the na-

tion of which they are the guests. We cannot very well require them to sympathize with our feelings, especially when we do not exhibit them. Even Mexico and France, which call themselves republics, are far more out of tune with the ideas and the political institutions of the United States than England is. We attach no serious importance, therefore, to the fact that, with the single exception of Turkey, no foreign nation took notice yesterday of the Fourth of July. They were under no real obligations in the premises. It was a mere matter of taste. And the Turkish minister happened to be the only one on the diplomatic list who found time to think of courtesy and kindness toward the government to which he is accredited.

It is a small matter, perhaps, but life is made up of petty details, and enmities and friendships are signified in simple ways. We shall forget the episode, save that feature of it in which Turkey figures. Our envoys abroad will continue to exhibit courtesy toward the queen's birthday in England and the 14th of July in France, and to corresponding anniversaries in other countries with which they may be on terms of amity. Of course, well-bred Americans know what gentlemen ought to do under any given circumstances, but this country is too big and too good-humored to concern itself with trivialities.

PRIDE IN THE ARMY.

"From the First to the Last Has Stood by the Country."

Kansas City Journal: The friends of peace, at all times and under all circumstances, meet with a discouraging obstacle in their propaganda in the pride which every nation that amounts to anything feels in its army. The flag of a country—which is the object of its devotion—is, in the beginning, a symbol of war, and is carried by its soldiers. That was the original mission of the Stars and Stripes. There was a civil government and state, but it was the commander-in-chief of the American army who designated the flag which was to fly as the emblem of government, both civil and military. The army is the recognized custodian and keeper of the flag.

The regular army of the United States, though a small one, as the armies of great nations go, has always been the pride of the people. In the earliest days of the nation a school was provided by the government primarily for the education of officers of the army, and it has been the boast of Americans, that West Point, as a military academy, has no superior in the world. Both the uniforms of the cadets at West Point and of the army of the United States have been held in honor and no American who has among his family pictures those of ancestors wearing the old gray or the old blue fails to show these first to his friends and visitors. The youth who looks from the canvas in perpetual boyhood and perpetual bell buttons, and the old soldier who wears the garb, perhaps, that set off the tall figure of General Winfield Scott at the battle of Lundy's Lane, are alike the objects of a pride that never dims or fades.

The army of the United States has always been so small and so scattered over an immense country in the performance of its duties, that it has never indulged in the grand manoeuvres common to European armies, but the movements of a regiment or even of a troop or a battery, never fail to draw a crowd of interested spectators. In the country, no open air show competes with a muster or the movements of the men-at-arms. It is safe to say that no civil or religious procession is regarded as so impressive as the orderly marching of armed soldiers.

In a hundred years and more this sentiment of the American people toward the army—by which is meant the standing army, which exists continually in peace and war—has ever been changed. The honor paid the army which remains the guardian of the flag, which raises it at sunrise every morning and lowers it every evening, in crowded cities and in lone some posts, a hundred miles from any other collection of white habitations, that honor is perpetual.

We are said to inherit what is called an aversion to a standing army from our English ancestry; yet no people take more pride in their armies than the British and the Americans, who cherish civil liberty, if any people in the world do. Both maintain armies which, though supposed to be continued from year to year, by the will of Congress or parliament, are, in truth, standing or perpetual. No armies are more thoroughly cared for or more popular with the people.

The public orators who speak of the soldiers of the United States as assassins and murderers will not draw. That is not the talk for Americans, and never has been. Till the advent of the new heaven and the new earth the American nation will stand by the army, which, from the first peril to the last, has stood by the country.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is sick, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Logan Drug Co's Drug Store. 2

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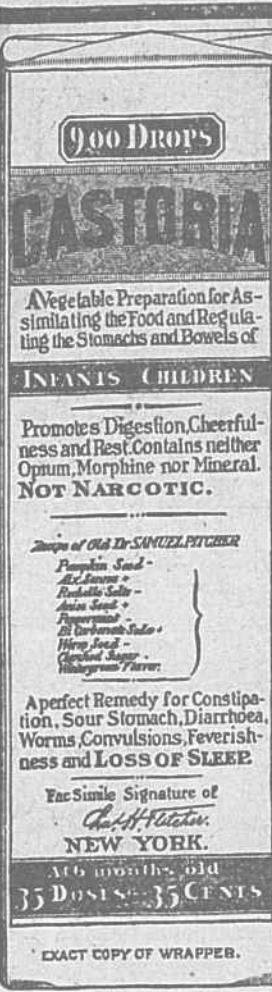
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